the outside Powers, attest the facts. North Germany has obliterated France, in the army and in the council room. Berlin has been made a pivot on which the affairs of the Old World now revolve, and from Berlin we must look to Paris, to St. Petersburg and to Constantinople If we presume to forecast the coming situation of Old world affairs on a reasonable basis of accuracy.

Senor Romero on the Mexical Free Bone. Seffor Romero, the Secretary of the Treasury of the Mexican republic, has spoken freely and with considerable good sense on the subject of the abolition of the free zone. Among the many prominent politicians of Mexico Seffor Romero stands in the foremost rank. His opposition, therefore, to the continuance of the Zona Libre, which he Mexican Congress has, by a vote of eighty-five to thirty-seven, decided not only to continue but to extend, is an evidence not only of his patriotism but also of his foresight. The reason given by some of the Mexican legislators for the continuance and extension of the zone, which thoughtful Mexicans regard as an injury rather than an advantage to the States within the jurisdiction of which the free zone extends. is an expression of defince to the United States. Why, this is simply the madness of egolism and the blindness of conceitnot reason! There is no reason whatever in it. The United States entertain none but the most friendly feelings for Max co, and why the Mexicans desire to offer the people of this country defiance it is hard to tell. In the continuation of the free zone this country is interested if by its continuance citizens living on the border are injured by it. That smuggling is carried on to the detriment of bonorable dealers living on the American slife of the Rio Grande is conceded on both sides. Those citizens will have to be protected in their rights. The United States government does not desire to interfere with the internal management of M xican affairs, and that every sensible Mexican well knows; but it must and will protect its own citizens, and if the pursuance of such course gives offence to those who advocate the free zone, as a defince to the Yankee government, be it so. Seffor Romero's speech is a timely and wise remonstrance, and as the bill has not yet been signed by President Juarez, who is also an opponent of this protective smuggling scheme, we hope that wiser counsels will prevail and that Mexican legislators will adopt some more statesmanlike argument to guide them in their legislation than seeking by defiance the ill will of a nation which ariently and sincerely wishes peace and prosperity to Mexico.

Emigrant Swindlug - A New Dodge.

Swindling emigrants appears to have becom a science. The old days of baggage smashing have departed. Thanks to the excellent system adopted at Cas le Garden there is little chance left for the swindlers to cheat the emigrants while under the protection of the Emigrant Commission. Therefore the swindlers have changed their ground. The last trick, it appears, is to post them selves upon the railroad cars and, under the guise of officials of the railroad company and State detectives. to levy blackmail upon the poor emigrants. These fellows demand to see the tickets of the passengers and, pronouncing them irregular, demand an extra price of two or three dollars from the emigrant, upon the threat of destroying the tickets if their demands are not complied with. Need we say that the poor stranger, travelling in a strange land, is willing to sacrifice anything rather than lose the fickets which are the passport to his destination in the far West?

An example is likely to be made of these got track of their practices, laid a trap for two of them on the Hudson River road, and caught them in the very act of robbing the passengers by the above process. They were taken off the cars and are now in custody. We hope that these fellows will be severely punished. The Castle Garden authorities should look after this matter, for, although they had done their duty to the emigrants after they were provided with genuine tickets-all paid up-and started for their destination, it seems that this fraud was committed within the precincts of the city before the train reached Thirty-sixth street. We owe every protection to the enigrants who trust themselves to our laws and our humanity for kind treatment on their arrival here.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION AGAIN. -By a special cable despatch to the HERALD we have intelligence to the effect that Prussia contemplates the annexation of Luxembourg. It is said that the section of France which Prussia intends shall henceforward belong to Germany will be insecure or useless without Luxembourg. It is believed that Great Britain will not go to war on that issue. We are not disposed to regard this piece of news as other than a mere rumor. Prussia has enough on her hands. She is too anxious to have this war off her hands to be willing to burden herself with any new difficulty. Did we think there was any truth in the report we should say, Why balt at Luxembourg? Why not gobble up Belgium, Holland, Denmark? Why not Germanize Switzerland and wipe out the Danish monarchy as was wiped out in 1866 the kingdom of Hanover? Prussia must now have a seaboard; but, ardently as seaboard is desired, let us not be led into the belief that Count Bismarck is a fool. If the Luxembourgers desire annexation to Germany, well and good. If they don't, Prussia will not now attempt coercion.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA .-Will not some advising angel consult with the coal miners on their present strike in Pennsylvania? They have taken a bad time to do a bad thing. The price of coal in this market-say summer prices, or six and a half dollars a ton-for family use is as low as it can be expected to be purchased in the Eastern markets, and those markets are well supplied. Therefore, may it not be asked whether the miners are wise in their present strike? We want all workin men and laborers to have a fair show in the regular business movements of the day, and will stand by them in their efforts to attain legitimate aims. In that spirit we advise the Pennslyvania coal miners to go to work and keep at it until a more propropitious season arrives for them to make a demonstration.

Interesting from Exypt.

Some days ago we learned that the Khedive of Egypt had resolved to put his fleet, which is highly respectable, at least in appearance, at the service of the Sul an in the e ent of war breaking out between the Sublime Porte and the government of Russia. Now we learn that the Khediye has resolved to place at the disposal of the Sultan one hundred thousand men, armed with breech-loaders. This looks very well on paper; but the fact is that E yat is in no fit condition to go to war in any shape or form or on any side. The condition of the Egyptian people is pitiable. The Vice-roy has well nigh destroyed the spirit of his people. The felialis, or children of the soil, are the most miserable people on the face of the earth. In a land where the soil is productive beyond any soil under the sun the people starve, and grinding tax tion makes them homeless. In some parts of the country the villages are deserted, and for the reason that they cannot pay taxes and fear stripes and imprisonment. A miserable imitator of Napoleon, the Khedive builds opera houses, theatres, circuses, multiplies his barens, squanders millions upon his concubines; but rottenness reigns all around. It will be a blessing to the poor Egyptians when some European revolution shall make an end of the reiga of Isma'l Pacha. He has banished every member of his father's family from the land. He has made himself the richest man in the world. He is the one irr sponsible ruler-the one absolute monarch on the confines of civilization. The Suez Canal will make his reign memorable. But, unless we greatly mistake, he will be the last Mohammedan ruler of the land of the Pharaobs. His hundred thousand men armed with breech-loaders do not amount to much. Egypt is the highway by which the civilization of the West seeks the East; but the government of Ismail Pacha, with his sham Parliament, is an obstruction.

THE GREATEST ST. DOMINGO DIFFICULTY IN THE SENATE is said to be Mr. Sumuer's Committee on Foreign Relations. The majority of the committee is with Mr. Sumner against the St. Domingo scheme. To get over this obstruction it is reported that the supporters of General Grant in the Senate in this scheme have made a move to take off Mr. Patterson, of N. w Hampshire (a Sumner man), from the committee, and to put Mr. Conkling, of New York (a Grant man), in his place; and a considerable fuss is said to have followed the proposition in caucus. But there is no necessity for any change in the composition of Mr. Sumner's committee on this subject in order to carry the measure. Let the committee be instructed to report yea or nay, and the Senate can pass the bill looking to annexation all the same. The Senate has only to apply the screw and the thing can be done.

JUDGE DOWLING, when he remanded the monster Evans to the Tombs under fifty thousand dollars bail the other day, remarked that he would like to see a policeman stationed in front of all such shops as that bogus physician conducted to inform people about entering of the character of the places. No doubt the unfortunate people who seek relief at the hands of the demons who conduct these places do so wilfully, with the full intention of securing their illicit object; but it is equally true that few of them comprehend the murderous risk they run, or know that thes practitioners are mere uneducated quacks, more apt to kill than cure. If policemen were stationed there to warn them that they would cer ainly be fleeced, and probably stand a fair chance of being murdered, doubtless the patronage these vampires now enjoy would be sensibly reduced.

AN IMPUDENT PROPOSITION .- At the meet ing of the Board of Public Parks on Wednesday a person more gifted with greed than modesty made a formal proposition for permission to run an elevated railroad through the Grand Park. Just think of a railroad for purposes of public traffic running through a pleasure ground devoted to the repose of the citizens and the cultivation of all that is beautiful in art! One spot at least should be left undefiled, and that is the Central Park-the public paradise of the metropolis. Very properly the Park Commissioners, on motion of Mr. Robert J. Dillon, rejected this Ill-timed proposition.

Personal Intelligence.

Major C. H. Blackburn, District Attorney of Cin cinnatt, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel. Miss Anna E. Dickinson has arrived at the St. Denis Hotel.

Judge Minot, of New Hampshire, law partner of the late President Pierce, is stopping at the Everett

Mr. J. H. Selkreg, editor of the Utica Journal and Member of Assembly, is among the latest arrivals at

the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. George H. Yeaman, late United States Minister t Copenhagen, has apartments at the New York

Hon, C. W. Gardner, from Texas, is at the Metro politan Hotel. He has come to the city on railroad

business.

Mr. R. W. Corbin and his son, B. V. Corbin, have arrived at the Brevoort House from Paris. They were among the last batch of Americans who, b the intercession of Minister Washburne, optained leave to pass through the Prussian lines.

General B. H. Hill, of the United States Army, is at the Grand Central Hotel. Major Joseph B. Campbell, of the United State Artillery, left the Hoffman House yesterday for For

tress Monroe. Hon. S. B. Graves, from England, is among the recent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel. Hon. E. J. Phelps, member of Congress from Ver mont, is at the Clarendon Hotel, en route for Wash

man, has taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Dr. S. Tuckerman, a prominent member of the aristocracy of the "Hub," is temporarily at the Al-

bemarle Hotel. Mr. H. R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the United States Currency, arrived yesterday from Washington and put up at the Everett House.

Mr. R. G. Haxard, prominently connected with the Pacific Railroad, is at the St. Denis Hotel. General Kilpatrick, ex-Minister to Chile, has gaged quarters at the Astor House.

Hon. Oakes Ames, member of Congress from Mas sachusettes, is among the latest departures from the

Senator Stamford, of Schenectady, is temporarily at the Astor House.

G neral Michier, Inspector of Public Works at Washington, has left the Everett House for home. Mr. John Hay, Private Secretary to the late Pres dent Lincoln, is sojourning at the Astor House. Mr. A. D. Barber, a prominent politician of Utics

is sojourning at the Metropolitan. General W. H. Gibson, of this city, left in the Morro Castle for Havana yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

A Breeze in the Senatorial Cancus.

THE ST. DOMINGO TREATY LOOMING UP.

Opening the Way to the Resumption of Specie Payments.

NOMINATIONS BENT TO THE SEMATE

Punishment of the Colored Cadet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1870. Republican Senatorial Caucus—A Breeze Over the Sau Dominso Treaty. According to all reports there was quite an excite.

ing scene in the republican Senatorial caucus this morning. It appears that Schator Chandler, who was chairman of the special committee appointed at a previous caucus to revise the standing commit es of the Senate, made an arrangement by which it was intended that Senator Paterson, of New Hampshire, was to be removed from the Committee on Foreign Relations and Senator Conkling, of New York, a pointed in his place. The object of this change was obvious to every member of the caucus. Last winter, when the St. Domingo treaty was be fore the Committee on Foreign Relations, Senato Paterson was one of those who opposed it. He had, so to speak, the casting vote. It is stated by the opponents of the treaty that the object of senator Changier in reporting the proposed change was to secure a majority of one in this committee in favor of the treaty. Chandler disclaimed any such futention, and says that he made th change because Senator Patterson was to be appointed chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and that he did not think Patterson would want a place on the Foreign Relations Committee. The discussion in the caucus, however, elicated the fact that Patterson had not been con suited in the matter. Mr. Sumner, who is chairman of the committee, seems to have been cognizan of what was going on. In fact, it would appear that some of the opponents of the San Domingo treaty posted Summer on the subject last evening. As a matter of course he was prepared for what transpired in the cau us tats morning. When Senator Chandler submitted his report Schator Sumner immediately arose and characterized the intended change in the committee as something extraordi nary. He thought that, as a matter of courtesy to him as chairman of the committee, he should have been consulted before any change were proposed. The committee as at present constituted was very acceptable to him, and while he had no ob jection to Mr. Conking he thought it his duty to oppose the removal of Mr. Patterson, especially when he understood that the latter gentleman desired to remain a member of the committee. Mr. Chandler denied any intention of interfering with Mr. Sumner or the members of his committee. He had placed Mr. Conkling on that committee because Mr. Patterson had been assigned the chairmanship of one of the most important com mittees of the Senate. Mr. Wilson, who may be termed the peacemaker of the republican party, seeing that trouble as ahead, are and counselled armony. In has capacity of mediator he managed to take the side of his colleague, Mr. Sumner. He did not think it wise to remove Mr. Patterson from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in conclusion he moved that the report of the special committee be recommitted, with instructions to bring in another report. In which the Foreign Relations Committee would be allowed to remain as at present constituted. After some diamesion this was agreed to, and Zach Chandler went out of the caucus sadder if not a wiser man. If he had my purpose to serve in the rearrangement the Foreign Relations Committee he was feated, and Mr. Sumner was victorious. It seems to be the general impression that e result of this canons to-day is a severe blow to the prospects of the ratification of the St. Domingo treaty at this session. The Foreign Relations Committee, as at present const tuted, is decidedly against it, and the triumph of Mr. Sumner to-day indicates that he has still a majority of the republican Sena

sure whenever it may be introduced. Decline of American Commerce. Commerce, of which Representative Lynch is chairman, will hold their first meeting this session tomorrow. The entire subject, as heretofore referred is still before them, and a report will be made at an early day. As usual, so much of the President's Message as relates to that matter was referred to the Committee on Commerce, this being a standing committee, not, however, involving any conflic with the subjects pefore the special committee

who are opposed to the acquisition of St. Domingo.

is considered sufficiently strong to defeat the mea-

Opening the Way to Specie Payments. Banking and Currency to bring in a bill providing that one-tenth of the receipts for import duties shall be paid in greenbacks instead of in gold. The ob fect of this is to appreciate the value of the legal tenders and to open the road for a return to specie payments. The proposition is understood to have originated with the Secretary of the Treasury, and s also endorsed by the Comptroller of the Cur rency and other prominent Treasury officials. It does not meet the approbation of a majority of the committee on banking and currency, and it is not believed that it can command sufficient support to secure its passage in the House.

Redemption of Three Per Cent Certificates The Secretary of the Treasury to-day gave orders to the Assistant Treasurer at New York to notify the holders of three per cent temporary loan certification cates issued under the acts of 2d March, 1867, and 25th July, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date 15th October, 1867, of the denomination of \$500 each, between the numbers 249 and 356, inclusive and of the denomination of \$1,000 each be-tween the numbers 193 and 350 in ciusive, will be paid on presentation at his office; and that from and after 31st of January, 1871, such certificates will cease to bear interest and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve in the possession of any na tional banking association. The aggregate amount of the certificates described is \$2,000,000, making the total amount advertised thus far \$4,000,000.

Minister Washburne's Correspondence. In reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for all the correspondence between the United States Minister at Parls and the Secretary of State from the breaking out of the war between France and Prus sia, the President to-day informed the Schate that all the desired correspondence was communicated with other diplomatic correspondence accompany ing the President's Message on the 5th inst.

Operations of the Whiskey Ring.

The internal Revenue Bureau is anticipating an earnest report on the part of distillers to have the law requiring them to use meters abolished. It is well known fact that during the recent election campaign in the West certain republican candidates ngress appealed to the Commissioner of Interternal Revenue not to enforce the regulation requiring meters to be attached to distilleries within ninety days. The Commissioner, think-ing, perhaps, more time was needed, ex-tended it, but this was not satisfactory. The metre itself was the objection, and some went so far as to say that the whiskey ring would defeat their election unless the obnoxious order was rescinden altogether. Now the subject is likely to be revived in Congress by the introduction of a bill abolishing the use of metres, and this under the pledge made to those who are so fortunate as to be members of the present Congress and members elect of the next. Unless the ting succeed in having a commissi

appointed of their own choice, the Internal Revenue Fureau will oppese any legistation looking to the aboution of the metre system, with argument, facts and the careful results of the most extended experiments made with the instruments tested. General Overbauling in the New York Car-

tom House.
The changes of officials made to-day in the New York Custom House is attributed here to the repre sentations of Senator Conkling, who had a long interview with Secretary Boutwell to-day. What the subject of conversation was has not transpired. but enough is known to indicate a thorough overhauling of the employes in the New York Custom House. To the taquiry why so many changes were made, the answer was returned by the Apatment Cierk of the Treasury Department, "For good and suncient reasons." The appointments confirmed to-day by Secretary Boutwell were:-C. B. Blake, weigher; H. E. Chamberlain, clerk; James Brown, John S. Compton, H. T. Clock, W. H. Corsa, W. O. Cloyes, M. McPherson, Luther Holton, D. P. Harris and Geo. A. Dusenbury, as inspectors; Joy H. Ladd, L. H. Web iet. Asheel Denison, Bernard Majeraux, W. D. Stoan and Henry Osterheid, 2. storekeepers; James H. Anderson, B. P. Nichols, Thomas Streitch, Boses M. Collum and Peter Carley, as night inspectors, all in the Custom House; and W. L. Stone as cierk in the Naval Office, New York.

Nominations Sent to the Senate The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day, being nominations of appointments made

to-day, being nominations of appointments made during the recess of Congress:

Naval Officer:—Rear Admiral B. D. Porter, to be Admiral; Rear Admiral S. C. Kowań, to be Vice Admiral; Commodore T. A. Jenkins, to be Rear Admiral; Commodore T. A. Jenkins, to be Commodore. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, to be Secretary of the Interior.

Benjamin H. Bristotz, to be Solicitor General.
Ciement H. Hill, to be Assistant Attories General.
Ministers Penjapitentary—M. J. Cramst, of Kentucky, to be Minister to Denmark; Joseph P. Root, of Kansas, to be Minister to Chile.

Secretary of Legation—Alvey A. Adee, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid.
Consols—Benjamin W. Farniam, of Massachusetts, at Bombay; Henry Fox, at Plymouth; Thomas J. Brady, of Indiana at St. Thomas; D. H. Bailey, of Ohio, 2t Hong Kong; R. Abercrombic, of Pennsylvania, at Timmbez; R. G. W. Jewell, of Mississippi, at Canton; Henry Houten, at Guatemala; H. H. vania, at Tumbez; R. G. W. Jewell, of Mississippi, at Canton; Henry Housen, at Guatemala; H. H. Houghton, of Ellinois, at Pernambuco; W. R. Page, of Virginia, at Port Sa d; James W. Taylor, of Minnesota, at Winnipeg; John H. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, at Leipsic; C. L. Strane, of Wisconsin, at Quebec; C. S. Matloca, of Ohio, at Honoidila; A. Livermore, of New Hamishire, at Londonderry; W. H. Townsend, of Rhode Island, at Cork; W. H. Veasey, of the District of Columbia, at Nice; William J. Wright, of Santos, at Santos, Brazil; A. N. Young, of Kentucky, at Santos, of Columbia, at Minnis, for the Northern district of Alabama; L. M. Asheuleiter,

Cated States Attorneys—John A. Minnis, for the Northern district of Alabama; L. M. Asheuleiter for the Perritory of New Mexico; J. R. Becawith for the District of Alabama; J. Z. Ely, for the District of Nevada.

District Judge—John McKinney, for the Southern district of Florica.

Marshals—William R. Thrall, for the Southern dis-

district of Florica.

Marshals—Whiam R. Thrail, for the Southern district of Ohio; H. A. Springfield, for the Northern district of Ohio; H. A. Springfield, for the Northern district of Ohio; H. A. Springfield, for the Northern district of Ohio; H. A. Springfield, for the Northern district of Ohio; H. A. Springfield, for the Northern district of Alabama; A. C. Colquit, to be Marshal of the Consular Court at Ching-King.

Receivers of Public Money—J. W. Dexter, at Aurora, Nevada; Charles McDonald, at Shasta, Cal.; Coscar Ross, at Taylor's Fall; Minn.; E. J. Jenkins, for the Republican Land district of Kansas.

Registers—John S. Fallansbee, at chasta, Cal.; E. J. Evans, at Boonville, Ind.

Territorial Secretary—Addison Sanders, of Iowa, to be Secretary of Montana Territory.

Joseph Parris, to be secretary to the President to sign land patents.

Indian Nuperintendents.—Nathaniel Pope to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona Territory, Jasper A. Viall to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana Territory.

Collections of Customs—E. T. Randai, for Houston, Texas; Isaae H. Keeler, for Albany, N. Y.; Samuel A. Orchard, for Omalian Neb.; J. B. Hawley, for St. Joseph, Mo.; Elias W. Fox, for St. Louis, La.; E. F. Parker, for Duluth, Minn.

Appraisers of Merchandise—L. D. Ingersoll, at Chicago, Ht.; Isaae F. Sieppard, at St. Louis, Mo.; J. Schword, at Providence R. L.; E. R. Ferguson, to be supervising inspection of steamboats for the Second district.

Assessors of Internal Revenue—William H. Earlow, for the Eleventh district of Illinois; Spencer Kirby, for the Sixth Wisconsin; C. R. Costar, for the Sixth New York, James Jordan, for the Third district of New York, James Jordan, for the Third district of New York, James Jordan, for the Third district of New York, James Jordan, for the Third district of New York, James Jordan, for the Third district of New York, James Jordan, for the Third district of New York, James Jordan, for the Third district of New York, James Jordan, for the Third district of New York,

New York.

Postmaster—B. P. Blanchard, at New Orleans;

John H. Stewart, at Pittsburg; Horace H. Hamin,

at Augusta, Me., and a large number of others at
piaces of small importance, together with a considerable number of other naval promotions.

William H. Odell, to be Surveyor-General for Ore-

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed

Columbus Delano, to be Secretary of the Interior; William H. Od. II, to be Surveyor General for Oregon; James Seely, to be Attorney for Nevada.

Preserving Discipline at West Point-Cadets

The President and the Secretary of War are most tion to the treaty. This at West Point or "hazing," or "deviling the piebes," republican majority, with the democratic Senators as it is called at the Academy. It received its first check from the late Secretary Stanton, in 1864, and since then by various measures adopted by the academic officers it has been brought within comparatively narrow limits. The Administration, however, seems determined to hanish every semblance of the for ever, so that even the recollections of it may in time be lost. At least such appears to be the plain construction of the following order:-

ORDER—NO. 20. WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF THE MILITARY AGADEMY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1870.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following
named cadets of the United States Military Academy are hereby dismissed the service of the United
States, viz.:—Cadeus Alpheus E. Frank and J. Hansell French, for wilful violation, on the night of the
16th day of November last, of their piedge of honor
not in any manner to interfere with, harves, molest
or injure new cadets; Cadets Edwin P. Andrews,
Myron W. Howe, George R. Smith and Robert P. P.
Wainwright, for unauthorized and highly improper
interference with the cadet sentinel's duty, posted
at West Point on the night of the 16th of November
last,
Brevet Major General, Inspector. Brevet Major General, Inspector.

The Colored Cadet Again. The irrepressible colored cadet, J. W. Smith, at West Point, has again been heard from at the War Department, in an order to the following effect:-Department, in an order to the following effect:—
Cadet J. W. Smith, having been reported for submitting an explanation containing disrespectful reflections on the conduct of the reporting officer who reported him for an offence of the 28th uilt, will be conduct to the area of the cadet barracks until the 1st day of February next, that he may be better impressed with the importance of adhering to the regulations of the Military Academy while he is there.

The order designating his punishment is accompanied with the following:—
Cadet Smith has been at the Academy long enough to know how to obtain redress for a grievance, and had he pursued tae proper course the matter would have been promptly investigated and not njustice done him.

It would appear that the colored cadet has not

It would appear that the colored cadet has not wholly made up his mind to live in subordination to the discipitue of the Academy, and doubtless pre sumes upon his complexion and status for certain immunities. It is nevertheless a fact that he is losing the sympathy of many who were disposed to befriend him, believing that he would have difficulties to contend with not known to the Caucasian element in that institution.

The Consul to Roumania.

B. F. Peixotte, Consul to Roumania, in company with Recorder Wolf, of this city, called on the Presi dent yesterday. Mr. Peixotte is on his way to Bucharest, and expressed his pleasure and gratitude for the appointment. The President re ceived the gentlemen very kindly, and expressed his wishes for the success of their mission of humanity. Mr. Fish, who also takes great interest in this mission, was called upon by these gentlemen last week, and he also expressed als desire for the success of the mission. Senators Sumner, Williams, Cole, Stewart, Schurz and others have been active in their sympathy for this mission. Mr. Peixotte will sail on the 4th instant in the Abyssinia. He has lectured in San Francisco, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and spoke here last night before a large audience in the synagogue.

The President has addressed the following letter

to Mr. Peixotte:-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., The bearer of this letter, Mr. B. F. Peixotte. has accepted the important though unremunerative position of United States Consul to Roumania, is commended to the good offices of all representatives of this government abroad. Mr. Peixotte has undertaken the duties of his present office more as a missionary work for the benefit of the people he represents than for any benefits to accrue to himself—a work in which all good citizens will wish

him the greatest success. The United States, knowing no distinction of her own citizens on account of religion or nativity, naturally beligives in a civilization the world over which will secure the same universal liberal views.

U. S. GRANT.

Woman Suffragists on the Ramparo. A few hundred persons went to Lincoln Half this evening to hear Miss Susan B. Anthony's Lieus on "The False Theory." Senator Pom Acy, who introduced a bill in the Senate to-day I'A favor of female suffrage, was on the platform wath Miss Susan. She pitched into the politicians for got sustaining woman's rights on principle, and said the republicans had advocated ne co suffrage only from policy, to secure the Legro vote and thus augment the power of the Par-y. Say amounced that the female reformers were going to request the fiss of a room in the Capi-tol, and hey intend to a sitate the subject until by reason of their very importunity Congress would be compelled to legalize female frunchise in the form of a sixteenth amendment to the constitution.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics.

The annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of ommerce and navigation will be ready for distribu tion in the course of a week or ten days. The statistics have been prepared with unusual care and palits taxes to make every table complete. The report is called for early in December, but heretofore its publication has been deferred for months. The new customs law of the Argentine republic has been received at the Treasury Department and the text of the new regulations will be printed in the forthcoming monthly report of the Bureau of

Statistics.
The Puneral of General Walbridge.

place from lagieside, near Washington, at one P. M. n Saturday. The following are appointed pallbearers:-Mr. Horace Greeley, Judge Casey, Score tary Boutwell, General Sherman, Hon. Benjamin F. Sutler, Speaker Biaine, Senator Wilson, General Banks, Representative Peck, of Ohio, Collector Murphy, of New York, and two yet to be selected. Serious Condition of Affairs in Louisiana. White in New York on Tuesday Governor War-

moth received a telegram from General Longstreet, Adjutant General of Louislana, informing him that affairs at Baton Rouge, growing out of the recent election, were of such a serious character as to re quire his immediate presence at the capital. Accordingly Governor Warmoth left New York for New Orleans on Tuesday night.

Jewish Indian Superintendent.

Dr. Herman Bendell, late a lieutenant in the army, was nominated to-day as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona. This gentleman is a resident of Albany. He is of Jewish faith, and the appointment is in accordance with a promise made to Recorder

The following are the customs receipts for the week ending November 26:-

A Government Sinecure Abolished. The United States marine hospital at Wilmington, N. C., has been disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury as a useless expense to the government.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE- "THE HUNCHBACK."was given for the second and last time at this the atre last evening. The cost was as follows: -Master Walter, Mr. Harkins; Sir Thomas Cafford, Mr. De Vere; Modus, Mr. Polk; Fathom, Mr. Davidge; Master Wilford, Mr. Arthur Mathison; Julia, Miss Ethel, and Helen, Miss Fanny Davenport. The title roll and that of Juna did not seem to us to be in either Mr. Harkins' or Miss Ethel's particular line. The one is too earnest and matter-of-fact, with all his daster Walter's character. There is peasive a trait in diss Etnel's character as an actress which express is Masser watter's character. There is peasave a trait in Mess Etnel's character as an actress which extress is treef in every part she undertakes, and hence she failed to give the transformed vallage belie the desired effect when she appeared as a powdered sensation in the city. Mr. Daly should be chary about these old comedies. His company is probably the best in America for the modern school; witness the success of the dramas of "Pernande," "Man and Wile" and "Fron-Fron;" but in the days of periwigs, bowder, knee breeches, slik stockings and preposterous headdresses, when people scoke and acted in a manner which nowadays would set them down as funatics, when broadness was a sign of wit and when men and women moved in town circles like the figures on Strasbourg clock, obedient to the pendinam of caste and its cogwheels, Mr. Daly's company are not at home. They represent the true American type of actor and are alive to every thought and idea of the present oay. But young people, as they principally are, they cannot realize on the stage the manners and customs of their great-grandiathers. Everything on calize on the stage the interesting on their great-grandlathers. Everything on their great-grandlathers, Somelike the stage has its own coterie of admirers tragedy, and some are able to satisfy the most exacting on this point. Some like old comedy, descriptive photographs of the society of the last century. To satisfy them there are a few, very few, people on the stage who can for the moment forget the nineteenth century and bring vividiy before the audience the belies and beaux, the Absolutes, Teazles, Sneerwells and other notables of society a hundred years ago. The present age is a hard, practical age in every respect and likes to deal with passing events. Steam, electricity and the printing press have revolutionized the stage as well as everything else. People go to a theatre for instruction as well as amusement, and even if they go for the latter alone, they prefer, as a general thin, in camedy satires on the follies of the present day, to the absurdities of which their great-great-grand-mothers were guity. Hence, if Mr. Daiy will ashere to the modern school he will find it more palatable to the very fashionable class of people who frequent his pretty little theatre. The genius of the men who lashed the vices and follies of the last century and the times of our tathers is indubitable, and the man who can reach their standard at the present day by wielding a scourge as efficient will be one of the lions of our time. To eight the capital comedy, "London Assurance," will be given, and next week will be devoted to that immortal work, which is applicable to all places, all circumstances and all times, "Tweith Night." photographs of the society of the last century. satisfy them there are a few, very lew, people

OLYMPIC THEATRE-A JUVENILE CALA DAY .-Wednesday afternoon completed an epoch in the eventful career of "Wee Willie Winkie," George L. Fox. He became the cynosure of official eyes (Commissioners of Charities and Corrections and the centre of admiration of several juvenile eyes. Long before the hour appointed for the opening of the doors of the Olympic for the usual Wednesday afternoon performance all Broadway was moved, convulsed and otherwise delighted by the spectacle of the children from Randall's Island, with their brass band, all escorted delighted by the spectacle of the children from Randall's Island, with their brass band, all escorted by the Ninth regiment, Jr., with Colonel Pisk, "Judissimus," at their head, advancing by forced marches on the works of the Olympic. The extensive military experience of Messis. Duff, Fex, Hayes and Symons contributed muon to the success of the movement, and the juveniles took the Olympic by storm. A cloud of skrimishers occupied the side-walks and policemen acted as pioneers. Once inside the theatre, while the performance went on, the faces of the young ones were a study in themselves. The immunerable pranks of the prince of clowns, Fox, and the songs, dances and comical initiations of little Jennie Yeamens found appreciative and enthi-13sti admirers in the glistening faces of the uniformed juveniles. The house was crowded to its fullest extent, and the tiny visitors seemed to occupy more attention from many suber-sided habitues of the theatre than the performance itself. The provoking comicalities of Fox will be long remembered by the many chubby faces that peeped over the balcomy of the Olympic on Wednesday. It was a sight to be enshrined in the memories of all present. Lieutenant Dan Symons was slightly injured by the premature discharge of agin while marshalling his forces before the performance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS .- "LET ME BE."-The inimitable quartet-Birch, Wambold, Bernard and Backus-who nightly put on faces of mourning to amuse their thousand and one admirers, have got a programme of the rarest description this week got a programme of the rarest description this week at their cosey hall. "Let Me Be," Roilin Howard's latest production. Is the main attraction. Between it and "Shoo Fly" there is a sort of Damen and Pythias friendship, and where the meliafuous tones of the one are heard there we may hear the respondent cadences of the other. "Laughing Gas," "The New Commissioners" and "Moving In." are also on the bill, with a very great many others too numerous to mention. For intelligent interpreters of the cork drams and successful producers of broad grins commend us the San Francisco Minstrels. Mourning is generally supposed to be the semblance of woe, but their inky physiognomies out-Momus' Momus humself.

Musical and Dramatic Notes. Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have returned to this city after one of their most successful sea-

sons in the surrounding towns. Chanfrau's "Sam" has evoked all its old timenonored enthusiasm in Brooklyn.
The Western papers glow with tributes to the genius of Seebach. They pronounce her the finest actress ever known on their boards.

Miss Emma Cella Terry, a young American soprano of promising abuity, gives a grand concert at Steinway Hall on the 20th lost.

A number of Miss Annie Louise Cary's Boston friends have presented her with a pair of ceausful diamond cardrops.

TYE INDIANS.

Astounding Frauds in the Indian Department.

Report of Commissioner Welch on the Affairs of the Missouri River Tribes-Agency Abuses Reformed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. A. 1879. Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, formerly the hairman of the Board of Indian Commistoners, had an interview with the President yesterday, and sub equently made a semi-official report to the Secretary of the Interior. He returned on the 2d Inst. from his visit to the e even tribes of the Sionx and the Pœnacs, all of whom are on the Missouri river. He introduced and assisted the five new agents that were appointed by the President on the nomination of the missionary societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The report will encourage the friends of Indian divilization, as it gives illustrations of the readiness of that long neglected people to profit by the presence among them of Christian ministers and teachers. Arrange nents were made to establish scho.ls, and to be followed by missions at an early day. The Governor of Dakota having been removed from the Indian Supermiendency by the President, certain abuses at the agency have beer reformed.

Mr. Welch, in concluding his report to the Secre

air. Welch, in concluding his report to the Secretary of the Interior, says:—

There is one department that still needs the powerfur grasp of a master hand. I refer to purchased by contract and otherwise. It is estimated by men of large experience that a lew a frost manipulators of contract and purchase have made \$2.50,000 tims year from supplies to indians on the Missouri river a one. All this and in recomild have been saved to the business had been conducted just as our instruments manage. dians on the Missouri river core. All this sand m re-could have been sevent the business had been conducted just as our inspenants manage our own operations. Thus, 2000 sacks of flour were contracted for at 5000 for a big of minety-eight pounts, delivered at Stock City, when the price at that place was \$2.20, and ought to have been \$4, as wheat was saff, werth from sixty to seventy cents per bush. The bargain for freight at the attendant was night in about the same ratio, say two and a quarter cents per pound to the hearest reservance, and six and a quarter cent to Grand Rive. Wheat valid have been purched and ground on the Reservation as one-third the cost of the present supplies.

But as this system is 1 an affected to report an occurrence that I trust you will refer at once to the special hidian Commissioners for thorong investigation and paotic report. The following chance will be found in an act of Congress passed the 15th of last July termed the Indian Appropriation bits—the shall be the duty of said Board of Indian Commissioners to supervise at expectations once appropriate for the benefit of Indians in the Indian States, and to inspect all goods premased or said furthers in connection with the Commissioner of Indian Alasts an connection with the Commissioner of Indian Alasts an once too with the Commissioner of Indian and purchases of said goods.

These special Commissioner were quantified as to

These special Commissioners were consulted as to the purchases and map used or dry goods, but they were not consulted or even notified or the purchase or inspection of other goods that were brought by

or inspection of other goods that were brought by the commission. Commissioner of Indian Athairs, on contract and by private sale, to the extent of a major of thats or more. Four hundred and fifty thousant of mes of this sum was spent for rexas cathe as stand a half cents a pound on the hoof, the negaty responsible Texas drovers delivering them, without any itself the original curcumser, at two and three-quarter cents a pound, or thereabouts. In some fishing state in a pound, or thereabouts. In some fishing state Indian agent refused to receive those cathe, as he already had a fixed monthly supply; the loss by death and surranking during the winter, by stampeding; and by the cost of hereting being so great that the agent would not assume the risk. He was, however, compedied to receive the calle, to the grations of the government positive order from the Commissioner of Admirs. I was credibly harrings at the ag positive order from the Commissioner of indian Amars. I was credibly in order at the agone estant oribes were entered to certly to overweight. The vonetiers in the Auditor's office atvesting the latest that payment was made on receipts given by subordinates while temporarily acting ander the authority of an assent agent. These continuous giving the number of the entire or six large whether they were an weighted averaged of weighing a certain manner, or by a more guess at the weight. The certainstes for slanguages doed were evidently given before the cather worst field. It hough the agent's report of a creat or frame by any representative was received at the ruman should have been sent to the Auditor in it came after the settlement of that portion of the nurmans in should have been sent to the Auditor before the late hyphene. When the futings of these transactions reached he is hoped that it was some until my parchese made to meet an exigency. To my surplies i saw in lease he do of Texas cathe on the wild to the pound, and the settlement on the sides of the state of the cather and the settlement of the sides and the followed has the was some triffing parchese made to meet an exigency. To my surplies i saw in lease the do of Texas cathe on the wild to the pound, the same languages and the first made to the cather than the latest and the pound and the pages at some of at four cent appear of the pound and in New reasks. 28, at 63, cents a pound, the sum using \$155,33. Cathe for immediate derively could be elsen purchased in the neighborhood at our cent a pound, and in Ne rasks, at scanylor of Columbias, for early delivery, at 2 c. at 2 c. t. cound for nish other cetails equally starting, but this will suffice to endoce you to provide a remedy and a corrective. These aces came before me while I was and my the cresident of the United States in carrying out his policy. Liethout do to communicate them, as I knew that ook the President and yourself have resolved to out go be industrial thoroughly that appropriations by congress for the benefit of the Indian may hereafter impart the largest benefit to this long-neglected pounds.

An important decision was made in the New Hampshire Supreme Jadicia: Cour. yesterday, whereby it demes the authority of the police courts to naturalize alreas under the Inited States law, and renders void all naturalizations made

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A.—West Side Association.

All PROPERTY OWNELS on the WEST SIDE are requested to send their manes, ad resease and the location of their property to the Secretary No. 6 Wall street, for a revised ist, preparatory to a public meeting on the 22d inst. and to the acileo operations of the season.

MM. R. MARTIN, President. JAMES F. RUGGLES, Secretary. DECEMBER 9, 1-70.

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